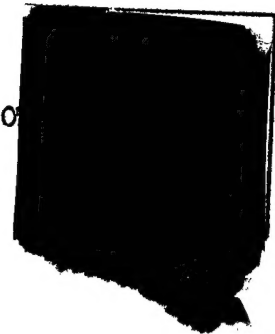


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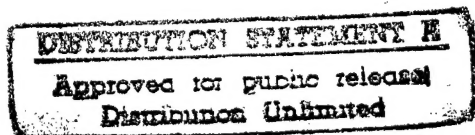
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SOVIET SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL

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SOVIET SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL

FOREWORD

This report consists of complete translations of selected biographic-type articles on Soviet scientific and engineering personnel. This series is published as an aid to U. S. Government research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Professor A. Ya. Abramyan	1 -
Vasiliy Gavrilovich Baranov	3 -
Samuil Moiseyevich Leytes	5
Nikolay Nikolayevich Bokarius	8 -
B. L. Dzerdzheyskiy	10
Academician Aleksandr Nikolayevich Nesmeyanov	13
Yevgeniy Sergeyevich Smirnov	20 -
I. I. Toshinskiy	22
Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Yershov	26 -

PROFESSOR A. Ya. ABRAMYAN

(On the Occasion of his 60th Birthday and the 35th Anniversary of his Medical, Scientific, and Public Activities)

[The following is a translation of an article by A. B. Topchan in Urologiya (Urology), No. 3, Moscow, 1959, page 94.]

Aram Yakovlevich Abramyan was born in Tiflis on 31 December 1898. After completing the Tiflis Gymnasium, he enrolled in the Medical Department of the First Moscow University. In 1924, after receiving his medical diploma, he began work at the Urological Clinic of the Second Moscow University, which was then under the leadership of Prof. N. F. Lezhnev. At this clinic he became the house surgeon, having become familiar with the traditions of the Russian school of S. P. Fedorov, a previous student and assistant of whom was N. F. Lezhnev. In 1929 A. Ya. Abramyan began work at the Moscow Oblast Clinical Institute where from the beginning he managed the Urological Consultation Office. Later, in 1931, he participated in the organization of the Urological Section of the Institute, which was then headed by Prof. Ya. G. Gotlib. Under his leadership A. Ya. Abramyan became a renowned clinicist-urologist. From that time to the present A. Ya. Abramyan has worked in the Urological Clinic of Moniki (The Moscow Oblast Scientific-Research Clinical Institute): originally as an assistant, later as a senior scientific associate, and from 1950 as professor-head of the Clinic.

During the years of his activity A. Ya. Abramyan acquired great renown as an expert clinicist and an excellent urologist-surgeon.

His scientific activities are many-sided: he has contributed over 50 published works on various phases of urology. Before he became house surgeon, A. Ya. Abramyan delivered at the XXI Congress of Russian Surgeons a report in which he defended his thesis advocating early direct prostatectomy. He devoted much attention to the problem of the surgical treatment of nephritis. He presented a report on this topic in 1954 at the International Congress of Urologist in Athens, and also on the topic of the treatment of traumatic strictures of the urethra. In 1957 he was the USSR delegate to the congress of the Polish Scientific Urological Society in Krakow, where he delivered a report on kidney regenerations. But the leitmotif of his scientific creative genius has been the advancement of organ-saving operations in the surgical treatment of hydronephrosis, to which he has devoted 20 years of tireless labor.

A. Ya. Abramyan is a member of the board of the Moscow and all-Union societies of urologists, a member of the Higher Credentials Commission, an active member of the International Society of Urologists, and a member of the editorial staff of the periodical Urologiya.

During the war with the White Finns and during the Great Patriotic War, A. Ya. Abramyan headed the urological sections of evacuation hospitals. The scientific and medical activities of A. Ya. Abramyan have been appreciated by the Soviet Government: he was awarded the Order of Lenin and four medals. In February 1959 he was awarded the title of Honorary Worker of Science of the Armenian SSR.

A. Ya. Abramyan's 60th birthday finds him in the flower of his creative forces, lively and active, fruitfully engaged in the welfare of our country. We wish the jubilant health and further creative successes in his great and fruitful activity.

VASILIIY GAVRILOVICH BARANOV

[The following is a translation of an unsigned article in Problemy endokrinologii i gormonoterapii (Problems of Endocrinology and Hormonotherapy, Vol. 5, No. 6, 1959, pages 114-115.)]

25 December 1959 marks the 60th birthday and 35th anniversary of the medical, scientific, pedagogic, and public activities of corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Professor Vasiliiy Gavrilovich Baranov, doctor of medical sciences.

Baranov was born in the town of Gatchin in Peterburg Guberniya. In 1923 he graduated from the Military Medical Academy. From 1924 to 1930 he worked as a hospital physician in the therapeutic clinic of the Leningrad Institute for the Training of Physicians under the leadership of Professor Ya. L. Lovtskiy. From 1930 to 1932 he worked as hospital physician at Kuybyshev Hospital.

As early as 1925 he combined his work at the clinic with experimental scientific-research work on endocrinology in the pharmacology section of the Institute of Experimental Medicine under the leadership of Professor V. V. Savich. Beginning in 1932 he held the position of senior scientific co-worker of the endocrinological laboratory of this institute. At the same time, he directed the clinical endocrinological department of Kuybyshev Hospital. In 1938 Baranov organized the endocrinological department of the faculty therapeutic clinic of the First Leningrad Medical Institute, which was headed by Professor G. F. Gang and directed by him until 1946.

During the Great Patriotic War, Baranov worked as the chief therapist of an evacuation hospital. From 1946 to 1949, as senior scientific co-worker, he engaged in clinical work with a group headed by active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Prof. G. F. Lang. Beginning in 1949, Baranov worked in the Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Academy of Sciences USSR; and since 1954 he has headed, in the same Institute, the laboratory of the physiology of aging and pathology in humans.

Problems of endocrinology have always received his attention. In a series of experimental and clinical work, Baranov indicated the therapeutic importance of the method of constricting the insular apparatus of the pancreas, and the character and peculiarities of disturbances of the higher nervous activity in patients with toxic goiter and hypothyroidism. He analyzed the role of the functional state of the central nervous system in the dynamics of toxic-goiter morbidity from the standpoint of the interrelation between the cerebral cortex and the underlying nervous formations. He also established the significance of light insulin hypoglycemia as regards increased sensitivity to insulin.

During the past 10 years, problems of the physiology and pathology of aging have received much attention on the part of Baranov. Together with his co-workers (V. M. Dil'man, Ye. I. Gorova, and Ye. I. Rozova) he has completed a number of investigations on the study of the period transitory to senility. These studies showed that in the menopause period, on the basis of the development of vascular and other disturbances inherent in the climacteric period, an aging "reorganization" occurs in the hypothalamus. This mechanism also appears to be the primary factor determining the onset of the menopause itself.

Baranov has written 67 works on various questions of clinical and experimental endocrinology.

All his vast experience in the field of clinical endocrinology has been collected in his book Bolezni endokrinnoy Sistemy i Obmena Veshchestv [Disease of the Endocrine System and Metabolism], published in 1955.

Mention should also be made of the great work Baranov performed in organizing endocrinological clinical departments in Leningrad medical establishments and in preparing cadres of physician-endocrinologists for regional polyclinics. Baranov is the chief endocrinologist of the Leningrad Municipal Department of Public Health. One of its founders and chairman of the board, for many years he has directed the activities of the Leningrad section of the All-Union Society of Endocrinologists. He is a member of the editorial staff of the journal Problemy endokrinologii i gormonoterapii, a member of the board of directors of the All-Union Society of Therapists, deputy chairman of the Commission on Problems of Endocrinology under the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, a member of the Organizational committee for calling the All-Union Conference of Endocrinologists.

For his many years of fruitful service Baranov has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner, the Order of the Red Star, and medals.

Sincerely congratulating dear Vasilii Gavrilovich on the occasion of his jubilee, the editorial board heartfully wishes him many years of further fruitful activity for the welfare of Soviet medical science and public health.

SAMUIL MOISEYEVICH LEYTES

[Following is a translation of an unsigned article in Problemy endokrinologii i gormonoterapii, Vol. 5, No. 6, 1959, pages 112-113.]

The 60th birthday and 37th anniversary of the scientific, pedagogical, and public activity of Professor Samuil Moiseyevich Leytes was celebrated in December 1959.

The scientific career of S. M. Leytes began when he was a student of Course III of the Kharkov Medical Institute, where he worked as a preparator in the department of pathophysiology.

While a student, he completed and published two scientific works. After completing his studies at the Institute in 1923, S. M. Leytes remained as an assistant in the department of pathological physiology. He completed a number of works indicating the significance of a change in the relationship of electrolytes in the peripheral medium in the reaction mechanism of adrenalin and the vegetative nervous system; and also the role of the endocrine glands in regulating the calcium level of the blood. S. M. Leytes thus focused attention on problems dealing with the physiology and pathology of fatty-lipoid metabolism. He demonstrated the interrelation between fatty and lipoid metabolism and the role of the liver, lungs, and reticuloendothelial system, in particular the spleen, in this relationship.

In 1930 S. M. Leytes was selected as head of the department of pathophysiology of the Smolensk Medical Institute. He was also given the rank of professor by the State Scientific Council RSFSR. While working at this Institute, S. M. Leytes and his co-workers did work characterizing metabolic reactions to food ingredients and the effect of hormones on the chemism of the bile. In these works, published in the symposium "Problems of the Physiology and Pathophysiology of Nutrition," the metabolic activity of vegetable oils with a high content of unsaturated fatty acids was demonstrated for the first time. At the present time this question has acquired special interest in connection with the so-called antisclerotic effect of these oils. In 1931 S. M. Leytes was elected a member of the Smolensk Oblast Executive Committee. He did intensive work in the field of public nutrition and scientific planning.

In 1933 S. M. Leytes was appointed head of the department of pathophysiology of the Ukraine (Kharkov) Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, and, simultaneously, head of the clinical and physiological laboratory and pathochemistry department of the Ukrainian Institute of Endocrinology. During the period 1933-1941, S. M. Leytes and his co-workers explained the phenomenon of autoregulations in fat-lipoid and nitrogen metabolism, the course of their occurrence, and the

character of disturbances of the processes of metabolic autoregulations in both experimental pathology and diseases of the liver, kidney, and endocrine glands. These investigations, published afterwards in the symposium "Physiology and Pathophysiology of Fatty Metabolism," provided the material for Leytes' doctoral dissertation, which he defended in 1936. During this same period S. M. Leytes and his co-workers conducted a series of investigations on the question of the role of the lipocaine substance of the pancreas in regulating fatty metabolism and disturbances thereof in experimental and clinical pathology of the endocrine glands. Special attention was given to the pathophysiology of adiposis. Data from these investigations were published in the book *Regulyatsiya zhiro-uglevodnogo Obmena* [Regulation of Fatty-Carbohydrate Metabolism].

During the Great Patriotic War S. M. Leytes headed the department of pathophysiology of the Alma-Ata Medical Institute and served as a consultant in the laboratories of evacuation hospitals.

From 1945 through 1951 S. M. Leytes directed the clinicophysiological laboratory of the Moscow Clinic of Therapeutic Nutrition, simultaneously (and up to the present time) directing the pathophysiology section of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology. Since 1953 he has been the deputy director of the scientific section of this institute.

While working at the Institute, S. M. Leytes and his co-workers conducted a series of important investigations on the pathogenesis of alipotropic fatty infiltration of the liver by lipotropic nutritive factors. The data obtained constituted the basis for the wide use of these factors in the treatment of liver diseases and sugar diabetes.

Valuable findings were obtained by S. M. Leytes and his co-workers on the pathochemical characteristics of alloxan diabetes. In connection with the study of the role of a lipocaine substance (lipocaine) in the pathogenesis of diabetes, two pathogenetic forms of diabetes were isolated and pathophysiologically characterized: insular (insulin insufficiency) and total-pancreatic (insufficiency of lipocaine and insulin). S. M. Leytes, together with A. A. Molchanova, developed an original method for obtaining lipocaine which at the present time is being released to our industry and being widely used for the treatment of diabetes and diseases of the liver.

A series of interesting works by S. M. Leytes was devoted to the role of the hypophysis-adrenal cortex system in the adaptation processes in metabolic disturbances and experimental endocrinopathy. S. M. Leytes has made a valuable contribution to the study of adiposis; two of his monographs were devoted to this topic.

Over 150 of Professor S. M. Leytes' works have been published: five of them are monographs. The basic theme of these works concerned problems of metabolism and the endocrine system. He has written chapters on pathological physiology and endocrinology for textbooks. Data from the works of Professor S. M. Leytes and his co-workers are widely cited in both native and foreign textbooks and monographs.

Professor S. M. Leytes has exerted much effort in training personnel. Under his direction four doctoral and 18 candidate dissertations have been prepared. Three of his students hold the rank of professor.

S. M. Leytes is a member of the Board of the All-Union and Moscow Societies of Pathophysiologists, a member of the board of the Moscow Society of Endocrinologists, and a member of the editorial staff of the journals Patologicheskaya fiziologiya [Pathological Physiology] and Arkhir patologii [Archives of Pathology].

The Government values highly the work of S. M. Leytes, having awarding him the Order of Lenin and medals.

The editorial office of the journal Problemy endokrinologii i gormonoterapii heartily congratulate Samuil Morseyevich and wish him many years of good health and further creative successes.

NIKOLAY NIKOLAYEVICH BOKARIUS

(On the Occasion of His 60th Birthday)

[Following is a translation of an unsigned article in Sudebnomeditsinskaya ekspertiza (Forensic Medicine Expertise), No. 2, 1959, pages 59-60.]

The 60th birthday of Professor Nikolay Nikolayevich Bokarius was celebrated in July 1959.

In his student days and after graduating from the Kharkov Medical Institute (1924), N. N. Bokarius worked as a preparator in the department of forensic medicine. In 1927 he was named an assistant.

Broad general instruction, special training, rich practical experience, and speaking ability - all this permitted N. N. Bokarius to accept in 1931 the direction of the department of forensic medicine of the Kharkov Medical Institute. He is still successfully directing this department at the present time. In 1931 he was given the rank of professor.

The first scientific works of N. N. Bokarius appeared in 1927. In all he has completed about 40 scientific works and reports. They concern new forensic medical expertise on both theory and practice.

N. N. Bokarius devotes much of his time to teaching. The department directed by him is well equipped and has the latest teaching and scientific apparatus. Containing new scientific data directly connected with life, richly illustrated with tables, photographs, and preparations, the lectures of N. N. Bokarius are always vivid and interesting. This ensures him invariable success.

In the course of many years N. N. Bokarius has also performed much pedagogical work in other educational institutions (the Juridical Institute, the Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, juridical courses, and others).

Nikolay Nikolayevich nurtures the young cadres of scientific and practical workers with great love. Under his immediate tutelage 20 candidate dissertations have been completed and defended. His numerous students work in various corners of the Soviet Union; four of them are heads of departments. In the past 10 years alone, the co-workers of the collective directed by N. N. Bokarius have published about 100 scientific works on various points of forensic medicine.

Nikolay Nikolayevich has given much effort and thought to the organization and development of criminology and forensic-medical expertise in the Ukraine. As early as 1924 he began working at the Kharkov Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise imeni N. S. Bokarius. By late 1946 he was director of the Institute, and by 1950 the scientific head.

From 1933 to 1937 N. N. Bokarius served as Republic forensic medical expert. Nikolay Nikolayevich devoted much effort to the development of forensic medical expertise in Kharkov where he served as the senior city and oblast forensic medical expert.

Nikolay Nikolayevich has repeatedly been elected deputy of rayon and city councils of deputies. He is a member of the Party Committee of the Medical Institute, chairman of the Kharkov Oblast Scientific Society of Forensic Medics and Criminologists, member of the board and presidium of the Kharkov Scientific-Medical Society, member of the board of the All-Union and Ukrainian Scientific Society of Forensic Medics and Criminologists, and member of the editorial staff of the journal Sudebnomeditsinskaya ekspertiza.

The fruitful activity of N. N. Bokarius has been valued highly by the Soviet Government: N. N. Bokarius has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of Labor Red Banner, and medals.

The Board of Directors of the All-Union Scientific Society of Forensic Medics and Criminologists and the editorial staff of the journal Sudebnomeditsinskaya ekspertiza warmly congratulate Professor Nikolay Nikolayevich Bokarius on this great jubilee and wish him further successes in his creative work for the welfare of our country.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 60TH BIRTHDAY OF B. L. DZERDZEYEVSKIY

[Following is a translation of an article by Yu. V. Spiridonova in *Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya* (Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Geographical Series), No. 1, 1959, pages 155-157.]

26 September 1958 marks the 60th birthday and 40th anniversary of the scientific activity of Boris L'vovich Dzerdzeyevskiy, one of the leading Soviet synoptic-climatologists, head of the climatology department of the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences USSR, professor and doctor of physicomathematical sciences.

Dedicated to the jubilarian, in connection with this event a grand meeting of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences USSR was held. The representatives of many scientific and industrial enterprises of the country participated in this meeting: The Central Institute of Prognosis, the Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Central Aerological Observatory, the State Oceanographic Institute, and the Institute of Applied Geography.

In his introductory address academician I. P. Gerasimov described the life and creative role of the jubilarian.

The participation of B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy in many unusually interesting researches promoted his personal contact with a pleiad of remarkable Soviet scientists, aviators, and polar scientists: A. D. Alekseyev, S. I. Vavilov, M. V. Vodop'yanov, M. M. Gromov, A. I. Mineyev, V. S. Molokov, I. D. Papanin, G. A. Ushakov, Ye. K. Fedorov, V. P. Chkalov, M. I. Shevelev, P. P. Shirshov, O. Yu. Shmidt, Yu. M. Shokal'skiy, and others.

The works of B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy treat meteorology, climatology, atmospheric physics, and agrometeorology.

At the end of the Civil War the development of agriculture required the organization of agrometeorological service, and the creation of meteorological networks. B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy participated in this work initially as supervisor of a rain-gauge station, later as supervisor of a second class station, and finally as head and organizer of the meteorological network of beet-growing regions.

With the development of aerial service in the USSR, when the first trans-Siberian flights were attempted - on the route of which is found Lake Baykal and its complex system of air currents - B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy initiated the aerological investigation of this region. He became the deputy director of the Irkutsk Magneto-Meteorological Observatory.

Upon the expansion of air routes, meteorological requirements increased. Synopticians from every region of the Soviet Union gathered in Moscow, and under the leadership of the famous Norwegian scientist Bergson they studied new synoptic methods. The Central Weather Bureau of the USSR was created, and a number of workers, including B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy, were assigned to it.

From the very beginning of Soviet polar research B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy for many years played an active role in organizing the weather service in the Arctic. He investigated the problems of long-range ice prognosis; he participated in the largest Arctic expeditions. Quite recently, after journeys to the Antarctic, B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy was deservedly awarded the badge "Merited Polarist."

Work in the Arctic served as an impetus for the beginning of the "geographic evolution" of B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy. The necessity of making a weather prognosis in the complete absence of observations in the central polar basin led him to treat a whole series of additional facts, to expand the boundaries of the investigated field. At the same time, it was necessary to study atmospheric processes with a complete understanding of ice fields, open water, etc., that is, all geographic conditions.

Already then B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy expressed serious doubts, contrary to the conviction prevailing in the scientific world, regarding the occurrence of stable, permanent anticyclones in the central Arctic. In his opinion, similar isolation was impossible over great areas in such a mobile medium as the atmosphere. As is known, Soviet investigations in the Arctic have shown that previous views were completely unrealistic. The concept of the absence of isolated circulating air masses in the polar basins was confirmed in the Antarctic.

In 1941, in an article analyzing the synoptic-observation data on the Antarctic, B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy introduced the typification idea of tropospheric circulatory processes of the polar basin. Afterward this work was to be continued under his leadership in the Laboratory of Atmospheric Circulation of the Geophysics Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR. As a result, in 1946 there appeared a book on the typification of the circulation processes of the northern hemisphere. It is widely known in the USSR and abroad.

In emerging as the proponent of a genetic trend in climatology, in introducing significant problems regarding the role of atmospheric circulation in the climate of various geographical zones, B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy has manifested deep interest in knowledge of the physics of processes, their structure and quantitative character. Along with this he has been active in organizing expeditions for the purpose of gradient observations in the Caspian plain under semiarid conditions, and in establishing, somewhat later, the Zagorsk hospital near Moscow.

The author of nearly 100 scientific works and articles, B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy has emerged as both an acknowledged pedagogue and popularizer of geographical information. With his assistance hundreds of specialists and many graduate students and doctorate candidates have been trained. B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy is a member of several scientific councils, the editor of many journals and publications, a member of the bureau of the Central Section of the Society for the Propagation of Political and Scientific Information, vice-chairman of the geographical section of the Moscow House of Scientists. His activity has been crowned by a number of government rewards: he was twice awarded the title "Laureate of the Stalin Prize."

At the present time B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy is in the flower of his creative powers and full of ambition to undertake new scientific projects. The organization of investigation during the International Geophysical Year, participation in the work of the geographical symposium in Melbourne (Australia), the expedition to the Antarctic in 1956-57, work on carrying out climatic studies in Rumania and Bulgaria - all this attests that the scientific interests of B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy are constantly growing and deepening. His indefatigable energy, adherence to principles, high sense of duty, humanity, and constant attention to people represent a model of a foremost Soviet scientist and citizen.

Also heard at the session of the Scientific Council were the scientific reports of young assistants from the Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR, and students of B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy: Yu. V. Spiridonova on "The Linking of Atmospheric Circulation in the Northern Hemisphere" and Yu. L. Raouner on "The Heat Reserves of Forests."

In his acknowledgement the jubilarian warmly and sincerely thanked everyone gathered for their regards and good wishes. He also shared some of his recollections and creative plans.

ACADEMICIAN ALEKSANDR NIKOLAYEVICH NESMEYANOV

[The following is a translation of an article by N. N. Semenov, M. M. Shemyakin, and N. K. Kochetkov in Zhurnal obshchey khimii (Journal of General Chemistry), Vol. XXIX, No. 9, 1959, pages 2811-2816.]

An extraordinary breadth of scientific interests and bright originality, a propensity for the solution of theoretical and practical problems, a constant desire to penetrate to the very essence of the problems being studied - these are the characteristic marks of that creative genius, academician Aleksandr Nikolayevich Nesmeyanov, one of the greatest organic chemists of our time. His 60th birthday is being observed this year by Soviet scientists.

In great periods of brilliant work Nesmeyanov embraced a wide circle of problems ranging from synthesis problems of organoelemental chemistry to the preparation of valuable new polymers, from theoretical questions concerning reaction mechanisms and capability to the development of methods for synthesizing complex heterocyclic systems. In such a short article it is thus difficult to treat even the chief trends of the investigations of Nesmeyanov and his large school: one can only note the main landmarks and the most important results of his many-sided scientific activity, which continues to yield valuable new results.

From the very beginning there was apparent in Nesmeyanov a propensity to discover the natural paths in science. Thus, while working in the laboratory of N. D. Zelinskiy, he dedicated himself to the solution of problems concerning the chemistry of organoelemental compounds. Afterward all of his scientific endeavors to a considerable degree were to be connected with this.

The result of this initial period was the development of an exquisitely simple method of synthesizing metalloorganic compounds with the aid of aromatic diazocompounds. This method has become widely known and is at present the most suitable way of synthesizing aromatic derivatives of mercury, antimony, and arsenic. This method, which bears the name of A. N. Nesmeyanov, is now universally used in organic preparatory chemistry. The synthetic direction in the chemistry of metalloorganic compounds was intensively developed by Nesmeyanov and extended in subsequent years. He and his school of scholars studied the many-sided reciprocal exchange of aromatic metalloorganic compounds, as a result of which methods were developed for synthesizing aromatic derivatives of tin, zinc, thallium, aluminum, and other metals, in addition to methods for obtaining organomercury compounds from compounds of tin, lead, arsenic, antimony, cadmium, thallium, etc.

A characteristic mark of the creative genius of Nesmeyanov is his continuous activity in solving theoretical and synthetic problems. It should be noted that the chemistry of organoelemental compounds represents an especially rich source for studying the vast amount of synthetic material in general problems of organic chemistry. Hence it was not by chance that organoelemental compounds are for Nesmeyanov favorite objects of research. His works are classic examples of the use of synthetic chemistry for solving theoretical problems.

Beginning with the explanation of the mechanism of the formation of organometallic compounds and establishing the homolytic character of the decomposition of diazo compounds by the action of metals, Nesmeyanov expanded the research devoted to homolytic reactions in solution, going on to study other onium compounds. From that period the chemistry of onium compounds has been one of the favorite fields which Nesmeyanov has developed successfully right up to the present time. This cycle of work was begun with the investigation of iodonium compounds, for which an original method of synthesis was found from organomercury compounds. In recent years Nesmeyanov developed methods for synthesizing bromonium and chloronium compounds and also aromatic oxonium compounds by arylation of bromo-chlorobenzene and the diphenyl ester of diazonium boron-fluorides. The development of a synthesis for these original compounds has been the leading achievement of organic chemistry in recent years and is a natural result of the systematic investigation by Nesmeyanov of the mechanism of the homolytic and heterolytic decomposition of diazo compounds. As in a series of other studies, beginning with synthetic research, Nesmeyanov later went on to a deeper study of the mechanism of the decomposition of onium compounds, revealing from a great mass of experimental material the mechanism of both homolytic decomposition (occurring, for example, through the action of metals) and heterolytic decomposition (for example, through the action of an amine).

Another branch of organoelemental chemistry occupying a prominent place in the work of Nesmeyanov is the study of organometallic compounds obtained by the addition of metals to unsaturated compounds of the olefin and acetylene series, for which two types of reactions are characteristic- with the preservation, and with the disruption, of the carbon-metal bond. Of especial interest were the products of the addition of metal halides to acetylene, and here again the synthetic methods developed by Nesmeyanov served as a prelude to the solution of the important question concerning the stereochemical relationship in beta-chlorovinyl organometallic compounds. Having brought about a large number of reactions involving the mutual exchange of the metal atom in mercury, antimony, thallium, lead, and tin compounds containing the beta-chlorovinyl radical, Nesmeyanov demonstrated that this transfer occurs without changing the configuration of the carbon atom, which has a double bond. This rule is the first, and, up to the present time, virtually the only general principle dealing with the dynamic stereochemistry of geometric isomers; in this field it has had fundamental importance.

Investigation of the reactions of adding to other unsaturated compounds vinyl esters led him to develop a method for synthesizing the previously unknown alpha-mercurized carbonyl compounds. By studying in them the exchange of the metal atom, he was able to uncover interesting mechanisms leading to the production of C- or O-substituted derivatives. These data served as the starting point for explaining the question involving the reaction capability of metallic derivatives of carbonyl-containing systems, a question which has engaged the minds of organic chemists since the second half of the last century. Having assembled the data obtained from the study of the reactions of mercurized carbonyl derivatives, on the one hand, and of the derivatives of alkali metals of certain carbonyl and beta-dicarbonyl systems, on the other, Nesmeyanov developed a new concept on the dual (multiple) reaction capability and the transference of the reaction center in reactions of metallic derivatives. The separation of geometric isomers of magnesium and lithium enolates of diphenyl propio-mesitylene and several other facts permitted him to repudiate the prevailing speculative hypotheses (tautomerism of metallic derivatives, mesomerism of the ion of beta-dicarbonyl compounds) in theoretical organic chemistry. He was first to provide the possibility of presenting on a firm experimental basis our concepts on the structure and reaction capability of metallic derivatives. Simultaneously, the concepts developed for sigma, pi and sigma, sigma-conjugations clearly permitted the formulation of the well-known alkylation reaction for the carbon of acetoacetic ester and compounds similar to it, as a reaction which occurs with the transference of the reaction center.

The concepts on the dual reaction capability and transference of the reaction center for the first time shed some light on the confusion which existed in problems concerning tautomerism and reaction capability. Presently these phenomena are bound one to another, but sufficiently clearly delimited. The development and theoretical basis of these concepts, along with the amplification of the idea of conjugation, are the principal contributions of A. N. Nesmeyanov in theoretical organic chemistry and continue the old tradition of Russian chemical science which since the days of Butlerov and Markovnikov has attached foremost importance to the general theoretical problems of organic chemistry.

Another no less important theoretical problem, to find the solution of which serious attempts were initially made in the laboratory of Nesmeyanov, is the mechanism of electrophilic conversion in the saturated carbon atom. By using the method developed earlier for obtaining alpha-mercurized carboxylic acids, it was possible for the first time to obtain diastereic 1-methyl esters of alpha-bromomercuriphenylacetic acids. Investigation of the symmetrization reaction of these compounds permitted him to reach a conclusion on the stereochemical course of electrophilic substitution reaction in the saturated carbon atom, thus opening up an important new field for further investigation.

As can be seen from this short exposition of the work of A. N. Nesmeyanov in the chemistry of organoelemental compounds, here are encompassed almost all the most important types of metallo- and general organoelemental compounds, and, on the basis of this material, a series of theoretical problems of first importance are being solved.

Besides the study of "classic" organometallic compounds containing the carbon-metal covalent bond, Nesmeyanov has devoted much attention to the recently discovered new type of organometallic compounds, which are formed through the use of the s, p, d-electrons of transitional elements and the pi-electrons with unsaturated bonds - mainly, the so-called metallocenes. These derivatives of cyclopentadiene, possessing aromatic properties, are of much interest. The laboratory of Nesmeyanov has directed its energies to the chemical study of the most important representative of this class - ferrocene, obtained by the interaction of cyclopentadienylmagnesium chloride with ferric chloride. At the very beginning of this research, knowledge of the properties and reactions of ferrocene was practically nonexistent, and consequently Nesmeyanov's investigations were directed primarily at a general study of the substitution reactions of this unusual compound. A wide range of reactions was investigated: alkylation, arylation, sulfination, metallation, amination, and condensation with carbonyl compounds, as a result of which a vast number of ferrocene derivatives were obtained. The experimental material clearly demonstrated the aromaticity of ferrocene, permitting the clarification of a number of unusually properties of this compound and determining its place among the other aromatic systems. At the present time Nesmeyanov is busily engaged in solving the central problem of the chemistry of ferrocene - questions of orientation upon the entry of substituents, which in turn will permit clarifying the problem of the transfer of the effect between the two five-membered rings through the central iron atom. In order to solve these problems, a method was developed in Nesmeyanov's laboratory for destroying the usually stable ferrocene nucleus by catalytic hydrogenation, which helps to determine the position of the substituents.

The experience in the field of organoelemental compounds, as well as the broad factual material accumulated by Nesmeyanov, recently permitted him to make a series of vast generalizations regarding the formation propensity, stability, and reaction capability of organoelemental compounds. These generalizations, embracing the entire periodic chart, were set forth by Nesmeyanov in his report at the VIII Mendeleyev Congress. They are of cardinal significance to chemistry as a whole, uniting, for an over-all view, the various problems of the chemistry of organoelemental compounds.

It should be particularly stressed that the breadth of the chemical interests of Nesmeyanov very frequently leads him to the solution of many important problems which exceed the limits of organometallic chemistry, even though they usually issue from problems in some way

connected with the chemistry of organoelemental compounds. Thus the desire to find an analogue with the unique behavior of organometallic beta-chlorovinyl compounds among purely organic substances led to a cycle of work devoted to the chemistry of beta-chlorovinyl ketones. Even though such an analogue was not found, on the basis of the highly-reactive beta-chlorovinyl ketones a very fruitful synthetic research was broadly developed. After developing a method for obtaining beta-chlorovinyl ketones by the condensation of the acid chlorides with acetylene, these compounds later served as very suitable initial products for simple and fine syntheses of numerous new classes of compounds - aliphatic (various substituted beta-vinylketones, acetals of beta-ketoaldehydes), alicyclic (derivatives of bicycloheptane), aromatic (styrylketones, derivatives of naphthalene and salicylic acids), and especially heterocyclic (derivatives of pyrazole, isoxazole, triazole, pyridine; of pyrilyl, flavyl, naphthopyrilyl, quinolysine, asaquinolysine salts; and others). The new methods developed for synthesizing the enumerated types of compounds demonstrate the pivotal importance of beta-chlorovinyl ketones in the course of organic synthesis.

At almost the same time, Nesmeyanov began treating another large field of organic synthesis, utilizing the telomerization reaction. This quickly led to very important practical results. Before long, an intensive study of this practically uninvestigated reaction made available a broad range of substances, principally omega-chlorotrichloromethylalkanes. Also, the study of their numerous and complex conversions later permitted the development of simple new methods of synthesizing many previously unknown or difficultly obtainable classes of compounds, mainly the various substituted carboxylic acids. The greatest interest was shown in this new method of obtaining amino acids, including natural alpha-amino acids. Especially apparent in this work was the continuous effort of Nesmeyanov to seek ways to utilize practically the results obtained by him, which in this case were deservedly very successful. An interest in high-polymer chemistry prompted him to investigate the possibilities of using amino acids made available thanks to the application of the telomerization process for obtaining artificial fibers. By the hydrolysis and amination of omega-chlorotrichloromethylheptane, omega-amino-enanthic acid was obtained, the polycondensation of which yields a high-molecular product employed in the preparation of the valuable new fiber enanth. At the present time, this process has been extensively developed technologically and has passed into industry. At the same time, a number of other products of telomeric conversions have found practical utilization in the preparation of valuable synthetic high polymers, plasticizers, perfumes, etc. The great success achieved by A. N. Nesmeyanov and the collective of chemists headed by him worthily crowns the vast synthetic labor conducted during the thorough investigation of telomerization reactions.

In a short article it is difficult indeed to treat even the basic directions being so rapidly and continuously developed by the research of Nesmeyanov. Thus one can only make mention of the interesting work on the synthesis of esters of orthoacids of several elements (titanium, zirconium, and others,) which yield, upon partial hydrolysis, polymers analogous to silicones; the new work on the synthesis of organomercury compounds from hydrozones; the interesting work on organoboron compounds; and many others. However, this brief review of basic directions indicates how thoroughly and profoundly, with what astonishing internal logic, there have developed, branched, and interlocked - complementing one another - all the occasionally outwardly remote-seeming problems which Nesmeyanov and his school have treated.

Aleksandr Nikolayevich Nesmeyanov was born in Moscow on 9 September 1899. In 1922 he completed studies in the physicomathematical department of Moscow State University, and since that time he has been continuously associated with this senior educational institution. Here he followed a career from assistant to chief of one of the largest departments of Moscow State University - organic chemistry, which he headed in 1945. From 1947 to 1952 he held the post of rector of Moscow State University. Under his direct leadership the remarkable new university building in the Lenin hills was designed and erected. Nesmeyanov is a brilliant pedagogue, having trained many students among whom many at present themselves head large scientific associations and disciplines. A remarkable speaker, Nesmeyanov presents the most complex problem to listeners in understandable, exquisite, and fascinating fashion. Over the course of many years his lectures have attracted a wide audience; constantly familiarizing listeners with the latest achievements in organic chemistry and with very exciting problems of natural science, they are characterized by depth of content and simplicity of form.

Besides Moscow University, in the life and scientific creativeness of Nesmeyanov, no lesser a place is held by the Academy of Sciences USSR, of which he was elected an active member as early as 1943. From 1938 to 1954 Nesmeyanov headed the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR; and from 1954, the Institute of Organoelemental Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR. This institute was created by him and his followers primarily on the basis of the scientific trends already developed by them. From 1946 to 1948 Nesmeyanov held the post of academician-secretary of the department of chemical sciences of the academy of sciences USSR. In 1951 he was elected president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the over-all activity of which he continues to direct. Aleksandr Nikolayevich Nesmeyanov has successfully combined his great scientific, scientific-organizational, and pedagogical work with a very active public and political life. Since 1947 he has headed the Committee for Lenin (formerly Stalin)

Prizes in the field of science. Many times he has been elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet RSFSR and USSR, and has been elected deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR.

The Party and Government of the Soviet Union value highly the activity of Nesmeyanov dedicated to the welfare of the Soviet people. He has been honored with the Orders of Lenin and Labor Red Banner, and also with the Stalin Prize First Class for Science.

The foremost Soviet scientist, world-renowned academician Aleksandr Nikolayevich Nesmeyanov, now in the flower of his creative powers, dedicates all his extraordinary energy and his great talents to the welfare of our great fatherland.

YEVGENIY SERGEYEVICH SMIRNOV

(On the Occasion of His 60th Birthday)

[Following is a translation of an unsigned article in Meditinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni (Medical Parasitology and Parasitic Diseases), No. 1, 1959, page 117.]

The 60th birthday of the head of the Chair of Entomology of the Biological-Soil Department of Moscow State University, Prof. Yevgeniy Sergeyevich Smirnov, was celebrated on 25 September 1958.

Ye. S. Smirnov is one of the foremost contemporary biologists. His works, encompassing a wide range of biological problems, have dealt with the systematics and anatomy of Diptera; the theory of the organization and development of fine methods for studying the morphology of organisms and processes of morphogenesis; the inheritance of acquired characteristics; and the theory of the evolution, population biology, and behavior of insects.

After completing Moscow University, he was retained in the Department of Invertebrate Zoology. From then on, all of his activities have been associated with Moscow University. Ye. S. Smirnov simultaneously worked in other scientific institutions in Moscow, notably the Institute of Malaria, Medical Parasitology, and Helminthology of the Ministry of Public Health USSR from January 1931 to 1945. Here, in 1931, he organized the first laboratory in the USSR for the investigation of synanthropic flies, vectors of infections. Creating the first scientific establishment for controlling flies and directing it for many years, Ye. S. Smirnov has made a significant scientific contribution to Soviet medicine.

Together with many students Ye. S. Smirnov investigated the biology of the parasite of the fly Mormoniella vitripennis and discovered a number of interesting mechanisms in the interrelationship between parasite and host. His efforts and the efforts of his students regarding the population biology of flies represent an example of clear arrangement, irreproachable experimentation, and clear interpretation of the results obtained. This work constitutes an epoch in the history of the investigation of synanthropic flies.

Ye. S. Smirnov organized a number of expeditions for the purpose of studying the fauna and ecology of synanthropic flies and developing means to combat them in various regions of the Soviet Union. These efforts paved the start for a broad study of flies as carriers of diseases: both scientific and practical work was done throughout the country.

Among the vectors of infections Ye. S. Smirnov gave attention not only to flies: a number of investigations were devoted to the malarial mosquito.

At the present time, under the leadership of Smirnov much work is being done at Moscow University in connection with the study of resistance to insecticides in flies.

The endeavors of Ye. S. Smirnov in the field of applied entomology deal not only with vectors of infections but also with agricultural pests. Many of these works are current masterpieces of biological investigation, for example, works on scale insects, barn pests, etc.

The theoretical research conducted by the jubilarian embraces a wide area. Very early he arrived at a correct conception of the independent value of systematics in the biological disciplines, and he shaped as its task as the establishment of existing groups of organisms and their incorporation into a natural system. Of great interest are the works of Ye. S. Smirnov on the inheritance of acquired characteristics. Being an advocate of this theory from the very beginning of his scientific activity, Smirnov is engaged in the experimental investigation of this phenomenon in the example of the adaptation of aphids to new plants on which to feed. The materials gathered by him are being compared with data on the resistance of insects to insecticides.

From the very beginning of his scientific and pedagogical activity Ye. S. Smirnov has devoted much attention to youth entering the scientific field, inspiring them with devotion and a loyal attitude to science. Many entomologists, having passed through Smirnov's school, work at sanitary-epidemiological stations and in scientific-research institutes treating problems connected with the control of carriers of disease.

For service to his fatherland Prof. Ye. S. Smirnov has been awarded the Order of Lenin and medals. The Ministry of Public Health USSR awarded him the badge "Outstanding Man of Public Health."

We wish the jubilarian health and long fruitful service. May his future activity continue to enrich Soviet science and contribute to the formation and growth of young scientific cadres.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 60TH BIRTHDAY OF I. I. TOSHINSKIY

[Following is a translation of an article by M. P. Nikulina and M. A. Rubinchik in Vestnik Khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova (Review of Surgery imeni I. I. Grekova), No. 12, pages 129-130.]

Thirty years ago, on 15 January 1929, a young 30-year old surgeon, Il'ya Izral'yevich Toshinskiy, was made director of the surgical department of the Pyatigorsk City Hospital. He had just come from the Naursk Rayon Hospital in Tersk Okrug where he had worked as a surgeon for nearly 3 years, leaving a brilliant record both as a considerate physician and as an excellent specialist. His work is still remembered by the inhabitants of Naursk, many of whom are obligated to him for their life and health.

A student of the Rostov-on-Don Medical Institute and an ardent learner under Professor N. I. Napalkov, Toshinskiy brought to Pyatigorsk a youthful fervour, a warm temperament from his training at the surgical school, an unlimited love for his specialty, and considerable knowledge enriched by his experience as hospital surgeon in the rayon surgical clinic. The history of the following 30 years of the life of the jubilarian can be summarized in the history of the surgical department, to which he gave his youth and to which he continues to devote without bounds the mature years of his life.

While still a student at the Rostov-on-Don Medical Institute (1923), he began to be absorbed in scientific work. In the period 1922-1926 he delivered scientific reports at the Don Surgical Society on the topics "Malignant Tumors of Testes, Retained in the Abdominal Cavity", and "Preparing Patients for Operations." In 1925 his work on echinococci was published in the proceedings of the First Congress of Surgeons of the North Caucasian Kray.

Under his leadership, in the prewar years the surgical department of the Pyatigorsk hospital became well known far beyond the borders of the region. During these years this department was the first in the North Caucasian Kray to adopt a technique for electroresection of the stomach and to perform the first thoracoplasty. In 1932, under his direction, a blood-transfusion station was created in Pyatigorsk. In 1937 I. I. Toshinskiy was already prepared to deliver a report in Moscow on "Using Heterogeneous Blood in the Treatment of a Number of Diseases." Material on this was published in Vestnik khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova, No. 8, 1937.

Frequent visitors to the surgical department who shared their surgical mastery were N. N. Burdenko, N. A. Bogoraz, A. Z. Tseytlin, B. K. Finkel'shteyn, V. P. Voznesenskiy, and others. Although absorbed in a great deal of practical surgical activity, Toshinskiy tediously

and thoughtfully trained a collective of surgeons and in every way promoted the professional growth of his assistants - Makovskiy, Usachev, Saribik'yan, Ponomarenko, Korvishko, Tarasova, and others.

I. I. Toshinskiy was one of the first in the Northern Caucasus to make an artificial esophagus from skin by plastic surgery (Voprosy grudnoy khirurgii [Problems of Chest Surgery] Vol IV).

Toshinskiy has devoted a considerable portion of his time to public life. As chairman of the surgical section, he has put his intensive energy into training a collective of surgeons in hospitals and clinics.

Then the Great Patriotic War occurred. A Communist and patriot of his country, Toshinskiy went to the front in the first days of the war to continue his surgical work. He was severely wounded there. After being released from the hospital, with a still unhealed wound, he again actively engaged in surgical work. In the hospital he developed a method for local alcohol-novocaine anesthesia which quickly acquired wide acceptance (Khirurgiya [Surgery], 1947). In the book Istoriya obezbolivaniya v Rossii i SSSR [The History of Anesthesia in Russia and the USSR], I. S. Zhorov noted this ingenious achievement of I. I. Toshinskiy. As early as 1940, under the direction of Z. V. Yermol'yev, investigation of bacteriophage in treating suppurative wounds was begun. This work was completed under wartime conditions (Voyennaya meditsina v tylu [Military Medicine in Rear Areas], 1943).

After demobilization in 1946 he once again directed the surgical department of the Pyatigorsk hospital. In the postwar years the collective of surgeons - the ranks of which were swelled by new co-workers: Izotova, Nikulina, Rubinchik, Chupayev, Vartanov, Timofeyeva, Polyakov, Bogoyev, Kuptsov, Tytyuk, Okuneva, and others - worked fruitfully under the leadership of the jubilarian on the most important surgical problems. The growth in the amount of surgery performed by the department is immeasurable.

Over a 30-year period over 21,000 operations, half of them conducted by I. I. Toshinskiy, were performed here. Evidence of the improvement in surgical assistance in the postwar years is the growth of emergency surgery, the organization of which was the fruit of the energetic work of I. I. Toshinskiy.

The department was one of the first in Stavropol' Kray to accomplish and introduce into practical use a method of joining fractures with metal pins. Toshinskiy widely developed the use of peridura anesthesia in surgery, on which he delivered a scientific paper in Moscow in 1952 which was published in the journal Khirurgiya.

Each year some improvement in urological treatment is made in the department. The first in Stavropol' Kray to put it into daily use, the department introduced intratracheal gas narcosis; this method has already been used 400 times. Beginning in 1951, radical transthoracic operations began to be employed in the department in treating echinococci infections of the lungs, cardiospasm, pneumectomies, lobectomies,

segmental resections of the lungs; operations on the heart, on the mediastinum, and others. Problems of developing chest surgery in Pyatigorsk have been a center of I. I. Toshinskiy's attention. In July 1958, on his own initiative and with his direct participation, a month was devoted to a meeting on thoracic surgery conducted at the surgical department of the Pyatigorsk hospital by a team from the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians. This team was headed by Professor Ye. N. Meshalkin, assisted by I. A. Medvedev and N. M. Sadykov.

Continuing the tradition of the prewar years, I. I. Toshinskiy attracts leading surgeons of the Soviet Union to the department. Frequent guests here have been professors Berezov, Napalkov, Novachenko, Kramarenko, Tseytlin, Ovnatanyan, Kholdin, Meshchaninov, Uglov, Meshalkin, Bogush, Antelava, Gorchakov, and others.

In the postwar years, as an active participant of numerous surgical congresses, conferences, and meetings, I. I. Toshinskiy has delivered reports on various topics: "Echinococci Infections of the Lungs and Its Surgical Treatment," "Peridura Anesthesia," "Treatment of Acute Cholecystitis," and others.

Material gathered by the department was generalized in reports at scientific-regional doctors' conferences and meetings of the Surgical Society for Caucasian Mineral Waters on the topics "Treatment of a Perforated Ulcer of the Stomach and the Duodenum According to Material Accumulated by the Surgical Department over 25 Years" (M. A. Rubinchik, Yu. A. Chupayev), "Treatment of An Obstruction of the Intestines According to Material Accumulated by the Surgical Department over 25 Years" (Yu. A. Chupayev, M. A. Rubinchik), "Surgical Treatment of Traumatic Injury of the Spine and Spinal Cord" (A. A. Izotova), "Surgical Treatment of an Adenoma of the Prostate Gland According to Material of the Surgical Department" (M. A. Rubinchik), "Experience in Using Intratracheal Narcosis" (Khadzhabagiyants, D. N. Bogeyev, and others).

One of the active founders, I. I. Toshinskiy had headed the Surgical Society for Caucasian Mineral Waters since 1952. In the journal Vestnik khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova (1957) material on 100 sessions of this society was published.

I. I. Toshinskiy has combined his vast work as a practical surgeon with teaching. A number of his students head independent units, others continue to work in the department. He has given much time to consultative work in the sanatorium-health resort establishments of the Caucasian Mineral-Water Institute. The surgeons of Stavropol' Kray know and honor him as one who is prepared to offer practical and consultative aid. I. I. Toshinskiy has had a grand public and political life, since 1947 being a member of the Pyatigorsk Chief Committee of the CPSU.

The Government, highly valuing the fruitful work of I. I. Toshinskiy, has awarded him the Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class; the Order of Labor Red Banner; the medal "For Victory over

Germany"; the badge "Outstanding Worker of the Public Health Service of the USSR." By order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR, in 1958 I. I. Toshinskiy was honored with the high rank "Honorary Doctor of the RSFSR."

The collective of the surgical department and the Surgical Society for Caucasian Mineral Waters, sustained by the best traditions of the Soviet surgical school, profoundly esteem their director and teacher and wish him many years of life and further successes in fruitful creative activity.

VASILII ALEKSANDROVICH YERSHOV

(On the Occasion of his 60th Birthday and the 35th Anniversary of his Scientific and Pedagogical Activity)

[Following is a translation of an unsigned article in Zhurnal nevropatologii i psikiatrii imeni S. S. Korsakova (Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry imeni S. S. Korsakov), Vol. 59, No. 9, 1959, page 1151.]

In January 1959 Professor Vasilii Aleksandrovich Yershov, neuropathologist, celebrated his 60th birthday.

In 1925 N. A. Yershov completed studies in the medical department of Saratov University and worked as resident surgeon in a clinic for nervous diseases. In 1930 he became an assistant at the clinic for nervous diseases of the Saratov Medical Institute. Beginning in 1937, he worked as senior instructor in the department of nervous diseases of the Military-Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, where under the leadership of B. S. Doynikov he completed and defended his doctoral dissertation "The Investigation of Neuromalaria." In 1941 V. A. Yershov was chosen as head of the department of nervous diseases of the Stalingrad Medical Institute, where he has continued to work up to the present time.

V. A. Yershov has written over 60 scientific papers and one monograph.

V. A. Yershov has worked on problems of neuromalaria, tubercular meningitis, epidemiological encephalitis, poliomyelitis, and infectious polyradiculoneuritis. He has given special attention to regional pathology. During World War II he actively engaged in work on traumatic injuries of the peripheral nervous system.

As a talented and experienced pedagogue, V. A. Yershov devotedly passes on his knowledge and experience to the young.

V. A. Yershov is doing great public work. He is a member of the board of the All-Russian Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists and is the chairman of the Stalingrad branch of this society.

V. A. Yershov renders much aid to local public-health organizations as chief neuropathologist of the oblast and city.

V. A. Yershov has twice been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner, in addition to medals.

We wish Vasilii Aleksandrovich new creative successes in the struggle to maintain the health of the Soviet people.